No 1. Hon. Stephen Row Bowley

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THE INJURED WIFE, OR CONSTANCY REWARDED.

[With an Engraving.]

THE father of Hortensia was bred to a liberal profession, who survived the death of his wife but a few days, and left his daughter an infant orphan.

The reverend Mr. Goldwin, rector of the parish where Hortensia's parents had resided, and with whom he had kept up a friendly intercourse, with the consent and approbation of his wife, a woman whose disposition, like his own, was amiable, adopted her as his child.

Mr. Goldwin possessed a living of about four hundred pounds a year, which would sufficiently have answered every wish of his mind, which was humble and serene; but, to oblige some particular friends, he had undertaken the tuition of six young gentlemen, for whose education and board he was liberally paid.

The honourable Mr. Davenport, son to a peer, who bore the title as well as name, and Mr. Vane, the only son to a commoner of very great fortune, were among his pupils.

Hortensia, remarkable for beauty, graceful person, and amiable qualities of mind, was admired by all who had the happiness of know-

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ing her,—but by Mr. Davenport and Mr. Vane she was beloved; of course there subsisted between these two young gentlemen a jealousy respecting the object of their passions, and though she attempted to conceal the feelings and prejudice of her heart as much as possible, it soon became evident that Davenport who was about a year older than herself, had the first place in her affections.

About the age of nineteen, this young gentleman was called home by his father, who had purchased for him a cornetcy of horse, and who was negociating a match between him and the daughter of a rich merchant in London, the first intimation of which young Davenport received was by his letter of recall.

No misfortune could have afflicted him more severely than this conduct of his father; the beautiful Hortensia was the entire mistress of his heart, and they exchanged mutual declarations of eternal love and constancy. But so peremptory were the injunctions of Lord Davenport, and so inflexible his temper, that after enduring the utmost distress of mind, the son was at length induced to comply with his commands, though at the expense of happiness, by giving up forever what he esteemed most valuable upon earth.

Soon after the marriage of Mr. Davenport, the father of Mr. Vane died, leaving to his son an estate of five thousand pounds a year. The young heir, on finding himself independent in choice and fortune, flew to Hortensia to renew his addresses. The sincerity of his attachment was unquestionable;—Hortensia was now absolved from every obligation to her other lover, and her protectors, the good clergyman and his wife, urging her not to reject an offer so advantageous to her interest, she was prevailed upon to surrender her hand, and the nuptials being celebrated, she set off for Vane-Grove, the family seat of her husband.

Davenport, whom all the gaieties of fashionable life could not console for the loss of Hortensia, was perfectly unhappy, and panted for an opportunity of a personal interview, to intreat her forgiveness of his conduct, and no sooner was this rash idea conceived than he proceeded to put in execution. He told Lady Davenport that indispensable business commanded his absence for a few days and hiring a chaise, immediately set out upon his journey. When he had got to a village near the mansion of Hortensia, he disguised his person in the habit of a sailor, took an apartment in a small public house, and determined to remain there till some fortunate moment should offer that might procure him an opportunity of interview with his love.

After a few days residence in his disguise, he learned that Mrs. Vane was engaged on a hunting party;—the weather was fine, and as Hortensia had always liked walking, it appeared probable to Davenport that she might indulge her humor for a ramble to some beautiful situations contiguous to her residence.

Unknown, and unsuspected, he wandered round the demesne, still keeping the house in view; he saw every one who entered or came out, and very soon his impatient eye was gratified with the view of the blooming Mrs. Vane, leaning upon the arm of a young lady, her companion.

The ladies having ſeated themſelves under the ſhade of a ſpreading oak, in a ſecluded ſituation, Davenport appeared before them; — they ſcreamed with terror, and attempted to eſcape, but the miſerable man arreſted their attention, he threw himſelf at their feet, informed Hortenſia who he was, and that he had come to hear his pardon pronounced, or die to expiate his fault.

Hortenſia unable to anſwer, or even to look upon the unfortunate object kneeling before her, ſunk back on the ſeat from whence ſhe had ariſen, "Is there no pardon, no peace?" exclaimed Davenport,— "for a wretch who only ſupplicates forgiveneſs; unkind Hortenſia,—did you but know the tormenting conflicts I encountered! how I was compelled to be another's, or to become an outcaſt or a beggar;—I was ſo circumſcribed, no way was left me to eſcape, and maddened by deſpair, I embraced wretchedneſs.— may you ever be happy.—may never experience the miſery I muſt ever ſuffer under!" Hortenſia, ſoftened by theſe holy and pathetic addreſs, pronounced with fervor and inexpreſſible ſenſibility,—involuntarily held out her trembling hand to the diſtreſſed ſupplicant for mercy,— and he ſnatched it to his boſom; She aſſured him ſhe had wept for his inconſtancy, but cheriſhed no reſentment, and that moment ſympathized in the miſery he felt.

Davenport unable to ſupport the torrent of delight which ruſhed upon his heart, at Hortenſia's declaring ſhe had not execrated his conduct, leaned againſt a tree, but ſtill held the hand he had before ſeized, and which ſhe had ſtruggled in vain to get from him. But while he was in this ſituation, Vane whoſe jealous temper harboured ſome ſuſpicion that Hortenſia continued to entertain a partiality for his former rival, inſtantly burſt from the thicket where he had for ſome minutes lain concealed. Rage and indignation overſpread his countenance and he inſiſted that Davenport ſhould give him perſonal ſatisfaction by an appeal to the ſword.

Hortenſia and her confidante, frightened to diſtraction at this incident, flew back to the houſe where Hortenſia, ſolicitous for the ſafety of her huſband, ordered the ſervants to his aſſiſtance,— then retired to her chamber and gave looſe to the anguiſh of her heart.

The reſult of this diſcovery was a duel between Vane and Davenport, in which the latter received a wound, but recovered in a ſhort time. A more deplorable cataſtrophe took place at Vane-Grove: the huſband of Hortenſia, burning with jealouſy, determined on an immediate ſeparation from his amiable wife. He left her in poſſeſſion of the mention houſe, with two female attendants & one man ſervant; allowing her two hundred pounds a year, he prohibiting all viſits except Mr and Mrs Godwin, whom he allowed her to ſee twice a year.

In this melancholy reverſe of fortune, a tedious interval elapſed, during which her unhappineſs was encreaſed by the wickedneſs of Rondal, her huſband's ſteward, who took every means of increaſing her melancholy, and inſulting her pride.

At laſt Mr. Vane, ſatiated with the life of diſſipation in which he had plunged, with a view of extinguiſhing his ſorrow, and becoming deſirous of an explanation with his lovely conſort, whom

he began to think he had unjustly suspected of infidelity, returned from the continent, where he had resided during their separation.

On examining the state of affairs at Vane Grove, and enquiring into the private conduct of Hortensia, from the day of their separation, he became, at last, perfectly satisfied of her innocence; and, through the medium of friends, applied for reconciliation.

Hortensia received the overtures with rapture, and Vane, on their first interview, rushing into her arms with all the ardor of renovated affection, imploring her forgiveness of his cruel and infatuated suspicions.

Nothing but the cheerful sound of joy was now heard at the grove and its environs; congratulations flowed in from every quarter, and that connubial felicity, which had been so early and so long interrupted, resumed its original current. Every succeeding day was spent in felicity, tranquil pleasure, and rural injoyments; but an accident, in a few months after the reconciliation, dissolved for ever the union of the best of husbands and most amiable of wives.

Mr. Vane going out one day a skating, ventured upon a part of the ice that was not sufficiently frozen—it gave way—he sunk—was drowned—and left Hortensia a young, beautiful, but disconsolate widow.

Davenport had travelled to Italy, with his wife, and at Naples she died of a consumption, which had attacked her when an Infant. Hortensia had been two years a widow, when Davenport returned to England, and he returned as much enamoured as when they first exchanged vows; of course he determined once more to try the force of love upon her tender heart.

For some time she obstinately resisted his solicitations;—but at last softened by his tender perseverance, influenced by gratitude and subdued by sympathy, she rewarded his constancy by a surrender of her beauties, which had always been the darling object of his desires.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWHAMPSHIRE, AND VERMONT MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The following Account, however incredible, is matter of serious fact, and never appeared in print. I flatter my self that it will be entertaining.

O. M.

SOMETHING UNACCOUNTABLE.

MR. B. had received a learned education, at one of the first seminaries in America. The dawn of childhood, displayed uncommon traits of genius; and the morn of manhood returned him to his respectable friends, all that the fondest affection could wish. Early designed for the law, he soon became distinguished at the bar, and blest with a handsome fortune, exerted all his abilities in defending the widow, and protecting the fatherless. Villany shrunk abashed from his penetrating eye, and the lawless oppressor trembled as he spoke. His manners were engageing to the

highest degree. His morals irreproachable in the commerce with both sexes, his piety resulted from gratitude and love. The conscience void of offence, seldom feels the gloom of superstition; perhaps no man was freer from the least tincture of it, than this worthy character, and although a warm advocate for the agency of providence, he frequently smiled at the vulgar notions of those extraordinary appearances which are deemed supernatural. A few years had rolled imperceptibly away, in performing continual acts of benevolence, and doing unlimited good to such as had none to help, when some special pleadings in a momentous cause, obliged him to undertake a journey of eighty miles. Business of various kinds delayed his setting out till the last day of term approached, he mounted his horse before sun rise, traveled with expedition, and at eight in the evening reached within ten miles of the intended tour. Excessively fatigued by the heats of a violent August sun, he seriously wished for repose, and called at a minister's house to whom he had letters, and who rather kept genteel lodgings for men of science, than a caravansary for general refreshment. The stranger was received with uncommon attention, past a few moments in agreeable conversation—partook of a light supper—and retired to an elegant chamber. All nature was hush as the temple of death; not a voice to interrupt the calmness of repose, not a breath from the trees to disturb sleep; the family and servants were sunk in the arms of slumber; a universal solemn stillness pervaded the town; but neither wearisome lassitude, nor a predisposition for rest, were of any avail—Mr. B. turned from side to side, and as the hours past off grew more wakful. A neighboring church clock had struck twelve—the moon rose, and shed her fair influence around. He looked towards the door, and saw approaching his bed; a most beautiful girl about ten or fifteen. The elegance of her countenance, symmetry of limbs, and delicacy of shape, bespoke something more than human. It was a face he never had seen—the serenity of hope, the glow of faith, the rapture of joy, played upon features divinely expressive, yet her attitude was such, as displayed peculiar affection for him, and deeply interested the tenderest feelings. Her head gently inclin'd, her arms stretched out as to clasp a beloved object, awakened every emotion of compassion; and a visible languor that succeeded a healthy look—a deadly pallidness, that obliterated the fading rose, rendered this unexpected interview exquisitely affecting. He viewed her some time with fixed attention, blended with the diffidence of beholding an angel in distress; drew the curtain on that side, and turned silently away. Again the appearance met his wondering sight, if possible, ten times more engaging than before. He had leisure to contemplate her dress, the animation that beamed from her eye, the lovely ringlet of auburn tresses that flowed on her bosom. The toute ensemble surpass description. Convinced that his door was carefully locked, and no other aperture leading to the chamber, he put on his clothes and determined to traverse the town till morn. The unknown fair one attended him to the stair case—and instantly vanished, with a look that expressed filial affec-

tion and asked parental pity. Various attempts to solve the inexplicable enigma baffled his thoughts; he was assured it must be supernatural; the why, and wherefore he could not fathom. Unwilling to hurt the feelings of the good old couple, he returned before they were up, called for his horse, fortied the hill, took not the least notice of any thing extraordinary to the servant, and proceeded on his journey. A few days terminated the business in which he was engaged, a few more he resolved to dedicate to those friends who had honored him with pressing invitations. The accomplishments of this excellent young man were a passport to the politest circles, among others his Excellency the Governor who resided in the capital where he then was, requested his company at dinner. Miss Amelia, his youngest daughter, bore a striking resemblance to the lovely form he had so lately seen; ten thousand confused ideas rushed upon his soul—he fell violently in love with this amiable lady, and previously to his leaving the metropolis, made those honorable proposals, which end in matrimony. Some intervening circumstances debarred him, for two or three years the pleasure he sought for in a partner. At length the nuptials were consummated, and Madam B. retired with her husband, to the place of his abode. The returning twelvemonth crowned the wishes of the new married couple with an infant daughter, the peculiar favorite of a fond father, the darling of an affectionate mother. Four or five annual revolutions led us to forget many things that once affected with a peculiar pathos. This was the case with Mr. B. from a practising attorney, he had past to the grade of a barrister; from the bar to the bench; and scarcely a trait of the fair one, whom he had thought of with such various emotions, ever entered his mind. The little Amelia had nearly completed her ninth year; pronounced a paragon of beauty, and phœnix of accomplishment. Her grandfather (who still retained his post in government) wished to see her, and strongly invited her passing a few months with Madam—— the hostess of the house where Mr. B formerly put up who since that period had founded an Academy for young ladies, and was justly celebrated as the first preceptress in that state. Every trace of a transaction which took place, thirteen years before, had passed off as the remembrance of a dream. The parents gave their consent, and Miss Amelia was put under the tuition of this incomparable governess. The writer of the present anecdote had the pleasure to be introduced to her at his Excellency's, and must in justice observe, that when imagination has taken the boldest flight—fancy collected every idea of perfection—judgment refined the whole and genius drawn the most finished picture, it will fall infinitely short of her real portrait. Her external, from head to foot, was precisely the same, that I conceive Eve's to have been previous to the fall—her mind a degree above it, it was angelic, etherial, not a particle of earth belonged to the celestial inhabitant.

But a few weeks elapsed, and Amelia was seized with the alarming symptoms of a putred fever. All the physicians of eminence were instantly summoned; they candidly pronounced her case be-

yond the reach of art. An expreſs was diſpatched for Mrs. & Mr. B. They poſted as on the wings of the wind. At the moment he entered the chamber, (that every one where ſo long before he had ſeen the appearance already mentioned) Miſs Amelia was ſtanding nearly in the attitude above preſcribed, ſupported by two attendants, whilſt others were changing the bed. Her father looked—the whole tranſaction ruſhed upon his mind; he burſt into agonizing tears; and fervantly exclaimed, "Thy will be done, oh my God! and the God of my fathers! It was ſhe whom I ſaw; help is in vain, I reſign thee, ſweet inhabitreſs of etherial realms! Thou waſt lent for a moment, that hour is eternally paſt!" The third day from his arrival ſhe was no more. And I have frequently heard him ſay, that he recognized perfectly in this beloved daughter, the features and dreſs of the viſion that appeared, whilſt as yet he had no idea of marriage. And by comparing the minutes of the time when he undertook the journey heretofore ſpoken of, aſcertained to a certainty, that the night of Miſs Amelia's death completed fourteen years to an hour, from the moment of her firſt appearance to him, which was nearly five anniverſaries previous to her having had exiſtence.

O. M.

On the VICISSITUDE *of* MATERIAL BEINGS.

Where is the duſt that has not been alive?
The ſpade, the plough diſturb our anceſtors;
From human mould we reap our daily bread. Y.

IN a late converſation among ſome of the great and the wiſe, *Theron*, a man of wealth and figure, but unacquainted with philoſophic ſciences, ſat in the midſt of his friends of both ſexes in a ſtately room, with rich variety of furniture. *Theron* complained, that he had often heard it ſaid *how much we all are indebted to the Country and the Plough* but, for his part, he knew no obligation that we had to that low rank of mankind, whoſe life is taken up in the fields, the woods, and the meadows; but that they paid their rents well, that the gentlemen might live at their eaſe. *Crito* was pleaſed to ſeize the occaſion, and entertained the gay audience with a ſurpriſing lecture of philoſophy.

"Permit me, *Theron*," ſaid he, to be an advocate for the peaſant, and I can draw up a long account of particulars for which you are indebted to the field and the foreſt, and to the men that cultivate the ground, and engaged in rural buſineſs. Look around you on all the furniture of the room, ſurvey your own clothing, caſt your eyes on all the ſplendid array of *Therina* and *Perſis*, and the other ladies near them, and you will find, that except a few glittering ſtones, and a little gold and ſilver which were dug out of the bowels of the earth, you can ſcarce ſee any thing that was not once growing green upon the ground, thro' the various labours of the planter and the ploughman. Whence came the floor you tread on, part where of is inlaid with wood of differ-

ent colours? Whence theſe fair pannels of wainſcot, and the cornice that encompaſſes and adorns the room? Whence this lofty room of ceder, and the carved ornaments of it? Are they not all the ſpoils of the trees of the forreſt? Were not theſe once the verdant ſtandard of the grove or the mountain? What are your hangings of gay tapeſtry? Are they not owing to the fleece of the ſheep, that borrowed their nouriſhment from the graſs of the meadows? Thus the finery of your parlour once was graſs; and ſhould you favor me with a turn into your bedchamber I could ſhew you that the curtains, and the linen, and coſtly coverings, where you take your nightly repoſe, were all ſome years ago growing in the fields.

But I need not retire from the place where we are ſeated, to give you abundant diſcoveries of this truth: Is not the hair of camels a part of the materials which compoſe thoſe rich curtains which hang down by the windows, and the eaſy chairs which accommodate your friends? And if you think a little, you will find that camels with their hair were made of graſs, as well as the ſheep with their wool. What are the books that lie in the window, and the little implements of paper and wax, pens and wafers, which I preſume may be found in the eſcritoir? They have all the ſame original; they were once mere vegetables. Paper and books owe their being to the tatters of linnen which were woven of the threads of flax or hemp. The paſteboard covers are compoſed of paper, and the leather is the ſkin of the calf, that drew its life and ſuſtenance from the meadows. The pen that you write with was plucked from the wing of a gooſe, which lived upon the graſs of the common: The inkhorn was borrowed from the front of the grazing ox: The wafer is made of the paſte of bread-corn; and the wax is originally plundered from the bee, who ſtole it out of a thouſand flowers.

Permit me, ladies, ſaid the philoſopher, to mention your dreſs; too nice a ſubject indeed for a ſcholar to pretend any ſkill in: But I perſuade myſelf your candour will not reſent my naming the rich materials, ſince I leave thoſe more important points, the faſhion and the air, to be decided entirely by your ſuperior ſkill. Shall I enquire, then who gave *Perſis* the ſilken habit which ſhe wears? Did ſhe borrow it from the worm that ſpun thoſe fine threads? And whence did the worm borrow it? From the mulberrytree, which was planted and nouriſhed for that purpoſe by the country ſwain. May I aſk again, How came *Thernia* by the fine linen which ſhe is pleaſed to appear in, and the coſtly lace of Flanders that ſurrounds it? Was it not made of the ſtalks of flax that grew up in the field like other vegetables? And are not the fineſt of your muſlins owing to the *India* cotton tree? Nor can you tell me, *Theron*, one upper garment you have, whether coat, cloak, or night-gown, from your ſhoulders to your very feet, as rich as you now think it, which the ſheep, or the poor ſilk worm has not worn before you. It is certain the beaver bore your hat upon his ſkin; that ſoft fur was his covering before it was yours: And the materials of your very ſhoes, both the upper part and the ſoles of them, covered the

calf or the heifer before they were put on your feet: All this was graſs at firſt; for we have ſeen that all the animal world owes its being to vegetables.

Give me leave, Madam, ſaid he to *Therina*, without offence, to lead you into further wonder. You have ſeen that the furniture of the place where we are, as well as the precious attire in which you are dreſſed were lately the production, and the ornament of the foreſt, the meadow, or the garden. But could you forgive me, if I ſhould attempt to perſuade you, that this beautiful body of yours, thoſe lovely limbs, were once growing alſo in the fields and the medows? I ſee, ladies, you are a little ſhocked and ſurpriſed at the thought, I confeſs the idea and ſentiments of philoſophy are not always ſo courtly and ſo favonrable to human nature as to be addreſſed to the tender ſex. But, pardon me, *Therina* if I inquire, was not your infancy nurſed with milk and bread corn? Have you not been fed with wheat, though it was of the fineſt kind? And your drink, what has it been, but either the infuſion of barley, or the juice of the grape, or, for variety, perhaps the cyder grove has ſupplied you? The fleſh with which you have been nouriſhed to ſuch a well proportioned ſtature, belonged to four footed animals, or to the fowls of the air; and each of theſe have been either fed with corn or graſs. Whence then, Madam, has your body been ſupported, and what do you think it is made of?

But it is ſafer to transfer the argument to myſelf. Theſe limbs of mine, *Therina*, owe themſelves entirely to the animal and vegetable food, to the roots, or the ſtalks, or the leaves, or the fruit of plants, or the fleſh of the brute creatures, which have paſſed thro' my mouth for theſe fifty years, or the mouths of my parents before me. This hand would have been worn to a mere ſkeleton, my armes had been dry bones, and my trunk and ribs the ſtatue of death, had they not all received perpetual recruits from the field. Theſe lips which now addreſs you are of the ſame materials, and they were once growing like the graſs of the earth. This very fleſh, which I call mine now, did belong to the ſheep or the ox before it was part of me; and it ſerved to clothe their bones before it covered mine. You know, *Theron*, you are a gentleman who delights in rural ſports, when you reſide at your country ſeat, and you love to feaſt on the game that you have purſued. Did you ever ſuppoſe that any part of yourſelf was once hurried thro' the air in the breaſt of a frightened partridge, which came before night into your net? Or that any piece of you was driven thro' the fields before the full mouthed hounds on the legs of a hunted hare, which was the next day prepared for your table? Had you ever ſo ſtrange a thought as this? And can you believe it now: Or, upon a ſurvey of that argument can you tell how to deny it? And what are hares and partridges made of, but growing herbage, or ſcattered corn?

It is true, you have ſometimes taſted fiſh, either from the ſea or rivers, but even thoſe in their original are alſo ſorts of graſs; they have been fed partly by leſſer fiſh, which they have devoured whoſe prime and natural nouriſhment was from ſome vegetable matter in the watery world. In

ſhort, Sir, I am free to declare, that whether I have eaten cheeſe or butter, bread or milk, whether I have fed on the ox or the ſheep, or the fowls of the air, I am certain that this body, and theſe limbs of mine, even to my teeth and nails, and the hairs of my head, are all borrowed originally from the vegetable creation. Every thing of me that is not a *thinking power*, that is not *mind*, or *ſpirit*, was once growing like graſs on the ground, or was made of the roots which ſupported ſome green herbage.

And now, *Theron*, what do you think of all theſe paradoxes? Which of them do you cavil at? Which leaves you room for doubt or queſtion? Is not philoſophy an entertaining ſtudy, that teaches us our original, and the aſtoniſhing operations of Divine Wiſdom and Providence! But it teaches us alſo to have humble thoughts of ourſelves, and to remember whence we came." —*Theron*, to conclude the diſcourſe confeſſed his ſurpriſe and conviction; he acknowledged the juſtice of *Crito's* whole argument, gave him hearty thanks for his inſtructive lecture, and reſolved to remember thoſe amazing ſcenes of the operations of Nature, and the adorable wiſdom of God his Maker. Nor ſhall I ever forget, ſaid he, the ſtrange and unexpected dependence of man on all the meaner parts of the creation. I am convinced, that *pride was never made for man*, when I ſee how much a kin his body is to the fowls of the air, and brutes of the earth. And I think, ſaid he, I am more indebted to my tenants than ever I could have imagined; nor will I caſt ſuch a ſcornful eye again on the grazier and the farmer, ſince this fleſh and blood of mine, as well as the furniture of my houſe, and the clothes I wear, were once growing in the fields or the woods, under their care and cultivation, and I find I am nearer akin to them, ſince this ſelf of mine, with all the finery that covers it, was made originally of the ſame materials with them, and their coarſer coverings.

From the FARMER'S WEEKLY MUSEUM.

"*And he looked that it ſhould bring fourth grapes, and it brought fourth wild grapes.*

THUS fares it with moſt of the vineyards in the world. Dreſſed by the vintager, they promiſe plauſible, as at court. In the ſeaſon of maturity, what is the fruit. When we "looked" for perfection, we found our hopes mocked wildneſs, crudity, bitterneſs; and with fruit auſtere, as ſlou or ſour, like the berries of the gadding barberry.

The poet Iſaiah, for the prophet no leſs than HOMER, merits the title of bard, has beautifully allegorized the common diſappointments of man. He deſcribes his beloved as the proprietor of a vineyard in a champaign country. Well fenced, well planted, freed from ſtone, protected by a tower, and crowned by a winepreſs, ſuch a vineyard might inſpire the owner with the fondeſt expectations of preſſing ſweet fruit and of drinking the pureſt nectar. Mortified Hebrew, I ſee thee walk away with anguiſh. At autumnal noon,

thou hast met the vine dresser, and he has told thee of blight, and mildew, and caterpillar; that the grapes are wild, acid, their juice vinegar; that the vineyard is no better than a thistle field. and thy time and money wasted without recompence. I hear thee, in the bitterness of thy heart, exclaim "What could have been done more to my vineyard. that I have not done in it?" It is natural. Many a parent has spoken in the same language, when hearing of the sorry adventures of a prodigal son. Where men have lavished wealth, hours, affection, whether in rearing grapes, or offspring, if either prove *wild* it is like a dart through the liver.

Wild grapes in the sense which the prophet intends, are "as plenty as blackberries." Hoyden girles, forward boys, and dissipated men are all wild grapes. Parents may dress, and schoolmasters prune as much as they please, all culture is invain, where their is rottenness at root and heart.

The banks of many a western lake and the Savanahs of Georgia, and the Tenessee have been converted by land jobbers into vineyards more productive than those of Bordeaux or Burgundy. Emigrant and eager vintages have "looked" for the fruit of their labours; and expected to behold high piled baskets, and flasks by the dozen. Such vineyards have yielded prodigiously: barren sand and bankruptcy have been the wild grapes, which set the speculators teeth on edge. Very sour, unpalatable fruit. too hard of digestion, even for an ostrich.

The French for a succession of ages, were blest with fertile vineyards' and, crowned with chaplets, were a merry people. In an evil hour, the rage of improvement urged them to grub up that mantling vine, which had so long proved

"*From storms a shelter, and from heat a shade,*"

and to plant certain bastard slips, called trees of liberty. Over the whole kingdom they threw a shade more mournful than yew, or cypress. Great expectations have been entertained of the fruit of these trees; but it is said, Noblemen and Gentlemen of taste declare nothing can be more "wild," and even the poor peasant shakes his head, at the forced production and mawkish flavour of the fruits of liberty, and sighs for a grape. of filbert from the gardens of St Loud, or the Tuilleries.

LAY PREACHER.

The following Observations are made upon Brimstone Hill, in the Island of Guadaloupe, by John Andrews Peyssonel, M. D.

"THE island of Guadaloupe is not the only one of the American Antiles that has volcanoes and mines of brimstone; few are without them. They are to be found in Martinico, Dominica, St. Christopher's. St. Lucia; and all these islands produce sulphur, pumicestones, and other substances usually found in volcanoes.

The mountain, upon which I made my observations, is called La Souffriere, or Brimstone hill, because it contains ores of sulphur, and its summit con-

ſtantly emits ſmoke, and ſometimes. it is very high, and forms a kind of truncated cone. It riſes above the chain of mountains that occupy the center of their iſland, and runs through all its length from north to ſouth. This conical mountain is about three leagues from the ſea ſhore, eaſt, weſt, and ſouth, and therefore almoſt in the middle of the ſouthern part of the iſland.

The journey up this mountain is not now ſo difficult as it was in the time of father Labat, in the year 1695. Much more commodious roads are now uſed than that which he followed. Travellers generally lie at ſome houſe at the foot of the mountain; from whence they go on horſe back as far as the torrent, where they have the choice of two different ways: The firſt begins at a place called Les Gommiers, or the Gumtrees, along the river of Galleons, the other lies towards the middle of the mountain at a place called Tartare, where they croſs the river St. Lewis.

You generally ſet out early from the place where you have ſpent the night, and breakfaſt in the cool of the morning, on the banks of one of the rivers, whoſe waters are very clear and good, and produce great quantities of ſmall fiſh, ſuch as crayfiſh, bull heads, eels, &c. This is one of thoſe delights ſo emphatically deſcribed by father du Tertre. We perceived theſe waters to be diuretic, by the ſudden effect they had upon us.

We took the road of the gum trees, as being the eaſieſt. I ſoon obſerved, that the wood differed in kind as we aſcended. the trees are ſmaller, and are no more than ſhrubs at the top, that is to ſay, on a level with the other mountains. Here you meet with none but mountain-mangles, whoſe wood is crooked and bends downwards. The bark of theſe mangles is a true jeſuit's bark*. When we had paſſed through this foreſt of mangles, which are as a curtain, we go into the ſavannah. A ſavannah in this country is a kind of natural meadow. This particular one is made up of fern, moſs, a ſort of Ananas, and wild aloes, and ſuch like plants, without either tree or ſhrub. I believe we met with almoſt all the hundred different ſorts of fern, which make up father Plumiere's voluminous work.

We walked on for about 600 paces, in a path that goes though this ſavannah: the way is rugged. The ananas, that are very buſhy, and above two feet high, conceal the roots and rocks, which makes walking very troubleſome. About nine in the morning, after an hour's march from the place where we had breakfaſted, we arrived at the ſpring-head of the river of Galleons, ſouth of the Brimſtone hill. At the place called the Three Springs, we found the waters ſo hot as not to be borne. The neighbouring ground ſmokes, and is full of brown earth, like the droſs of iron. In other places the earth is red like colcothar, and even dyes one's fingers, but theſe earths are taſteleſs. Near theſe three burning hot ſprings are ſome others, that are lukewarm, and ſome very cold. We put ſome eggs into the hot ones, and they were boiled in three minutes, and hard in ſeven.

I had brought a hydrometer or inſtrument to weigh liquors, which I plunge ſix lines in the common water of the river,

ſeeward, and two lines in ſea water. It ſunk 12 lines in the hot and eight in the luke-warm ſprings.

When we had made our obſervations on the different ſorts of earth and water, we entered a valey between the Brimſtone-hill and the mountain that lies ſouthward, called the three Rivers. Here we met ſome negroes carrying brimſtone to ſell it in the low lands. We walked in the ſame ſavannah, and among the ſame weeds, which grew ſo thick that we could not diſcover the nature of the ſoil.

[*To be continued.*]

At the requeſt of a number of our readers, we here inſert in the REPOSITORY *the declaration of the Independance of the United States, as being the foundation, and introduction, to the Hiſtorical proceedings of Congreſs, with reſpect to the Treaties of Alliance with foreign Nations.—Which we ſhall endeavor to inſert accurately, and in their proper order as they were inſtituted. We conceive that a Compilation of this kind will be highly intereſting to our readers at the preſent criſis and render the publication uſeful to our fellow Citizens, and a pleaſing record for the peruſal of the riſing generation.*

THE

Declaration of Independence.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4th, 1776.

A DECLARATION BY

THE *REPRESENTATIVES* OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the courſe of human events, it becomes neceſſary for one people to diſſolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to aſſume among the powers of the earth, the ſeparate and equal ſtation to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent reſpect to the opinions of mankind requires that they ſhould declare the cauſes which impel them to the ſeparation.

We hold theſe truths to be ſelf-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among theſe are life, liberty, and the purſuit of happineſs.—That to ſecure theſe rights, governments are inſtituted among men, deriving their juſt powers from the conſent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes deſtructive of theſe ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to aboliſh it, and to inſtitute a new government, laying its foundation on ſuch principles, organizing its powers in ſuch form, as to them ſhall ſeem moſt likely to effect their ſafety and happineſs. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long eſtabliſhed, ſhould not be changed

for light and tranſient cauſes; and accordingly all experience hath ſhewn, that mankind are more diſpoſed to ſuffer, while, evils are ſufferable, than to right themſelves by aboliſhing the forms to which they are accuſtomed. But when a long train of abuſes and uſurpations, purſuing invariably the ſame object, evinces a deſign to reduce them under abſolute deſpotiſm, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off ſuch government, and to provide new guards for their future ſecurity. Such has been the patient ſufferance of theſe colonies; and ſuch is now the neceſſity which conſtrains them to alter their former ſyſtems of government. The hiſtory of the preſent King of Great Britain is a hiſtory of repeated injuries and uſurpations, all having in direct object the eſtabliſhments of an abſolute tyranny over theſe States. To prove this let facts be ſubmitted to a candid world.

He has refuſed his aſſent to laws, the moſt wholeſome and neceſſary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to paſs laws of immediate and preſſing importance, unleſs ſuſpended in their operation 'till his aſſent ſhould be obtained; and when ſo ſuſpended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refuſed to paſs other laws for the accommodation of large diſtricts of people would relinquiſh the right of repreſentation in the Legiſlature, a right ineſtimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together Legiſlative bodies at places unuſual, uncomfortable, and diſtant from the depoſitory of their public records, for the ſole purpoſe of fatiguing them into compliance with his meaſures.

He has diſſolved Repreſentative Houſes repeatedly, for oppoſing, with manly firmneſs, his invaſions on the rights of the people.

He has refuſed for a long time, after ſuch diſſolutions, to cauſe others to be elected; whereby the legiſlative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exerciſe, the States remaining in the mean time, expoſed to all the dangers of invaſion from without, and convulſions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the population of theſe States; for that purpoſe obſtructing the law for naturalization of foreigners; refuſing to paſs others to encourage their migrations hither, and raiſing the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obſtructed the adminiſtration of juſtice, by refuſing his aſſent to laws for eſtabliſhing judiciary powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their officers, and the amount and payment of their ſalaries.

He has erected a multitude of new officers and ſent hither ſwarms of officers to haraſs our people, and eat out their ſubſtance.

He has kept among us, in time of peace, ſtanding armies, without the conſent of our Legiſlatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and ſuperior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to ſubject us to a juriſdiction foreign to our Conſtitution, and

unacknowledged by our laws; giving his aſſent to their acts of pretended legiſlation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from puniſhment for murders which they ſhould commit on the inhabitants of theſe States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For impoſing taxes on us without our conſent:

For depriving us, in many caſes, of the benefits of trial by Jury:

For tranſporting us beyond ſeas to be tried for pretended offences:

For aboliſhing the free ſyſtem of Engliſh laws in a neighbouring Province, eſtabliſhing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, ſo as to render it at once an example and fit inſtrument for introducing the ſame abſolute rule into theſe Colonies:

For taking away our charters, aboliſhing our moſt valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For ſuſpending our own Legiſlatures, and declaring themſelves inveſted with power to legiſlate for us in all caſes whatſoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war againſt us.

He has plundered our ſeas, ravaged our coaſts, burnt our towns and deſtroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, tranſporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the work of death, deſolation and tyranny, already begun with circumſtances of cruelty and perfidy, ſcarcely paralleled in the moſt barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has conſtrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high ſeas to bear arms againſt their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themſelves by their hands.

He has excited domeſtic inſurrections amongſt us, and has endeavoured to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers the mercileſs Indian ſavages, whoſe known rule of warfare is an undiſtinguiſhed deſtruction of all ages, ſexes and conditions.

In every ſtage of theſe oppreſſions we have petitioned for redreſs in the moſt humble terms: Our repeated petitions have been anſwered only by repeated injury. A Prince whoſe character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attentions to our Britiſh brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of attempts by their legiſlature to extend an unwarentable juriſdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumſtances of our emigration and ſettlement here. We have appealed to their native juſtice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to diſavow theſe uſurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correſpondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of juſtice and of conſanguinity. We muſt therefore, acquieſce in the neceſſity which denounces ſeparation, and hold them, as we

hold the reſt of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We therefore, the Repreſentatives of the *United States* of *America*, in *General Congreſs* aſſembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of theſe colonies, ſolemnly publiſh and declare, That theſe United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *Free* and *Independent States*; that they are abſolved from all allegiance to the Britiſh crown, and that all political connexion between them and the States of Great-Britain is, and ought to be, totally diſſolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances eſtabliſh commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the ſupport of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of *Divine Providence*, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and ſacred honor.

The foregoing Declaration was by order of Congreſs engroſſed and ſigned by the following members:

JOHN HANCOCK.

New Hamſhire, Joſiah Bartlett William Whipple, Matthew Thornton.

Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Eldridge Gerry.

Rhode Iſland. Stephen Hopkins, William Ellery.

Connecticut. Roger Sherman, Samuel Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

New York. William Floid, Philip Livingſtone, Francis Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Jerſey. Richard Stockton, John Witherſpoon, Francis Hopkinſon, John Hart, Abraham Clark.

Pennſylvania. Robert Morris, Benjamin Ruſh, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilſon, George Roſs.

Delaware. Cæſar Rodney, George Read.

Maryland. Samuel Chaſe, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of *Carrollton*.

Virginia. George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Jefferſon, Benjamin Harriſon, Thomas Nelſon jun'r, Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

North Carolinia. William Hooper, Joſeph Hewes, John Penn.

South Carolinia. Edward Rutledge, Thomas Heyward, jun'r Thomas Lynch, jun'r, Arthur Middleton.

Georgia. Button Gwinett, Lyman Hall, George Walton.

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE,

BETWEEN THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND HIS

BRITANNIC MAJESTY.

Signed at Paris, *the* 3d *day of* September 1783.

BY THE UNITED STATES, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS *Definitive Articles of Peace and Friendſhip between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majeſty, were concluded and ſigned at Paris, on the 3d day of September 1783 by the Plenipotentiaries of the ſaid United States, and of his ſaid Britannic Majeſty, duly and reſpectively authorized for that purpoſe; which Definitive Articles are in the words following.*

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HOLY AND UNDIVIDED TRINITY.

IT having pleaſed the Divine Providence to diſpoſe the hearts of the Moſt Serene and Moſt Potent Prince GEORGE the third by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain, France* and *Ireland*, defender of the Faith, Duke of *Brunſwick* and *Lunenburg*, Arch Treaſurer, and Prince Elector of the Holy *Roman* Empire, &c. and of the United States of *America*, to forget all paſt miſunderſtandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correſpondence and friendſhip which they mutually wiſh to reſtore, and to eſtabliſh ſuch a beneficial and ſatisfactory intercourſe between the two countries upon the ground of reciprocal advantages and mutual convenience, as may promote and ſecure to both, perpetual peace and harmony; and having, for this deſirable end, already laid the foundation of peace and reconciliation, by the proviſional articles ſigned at *Paris*, on the 30th of *November*, 1782, by Commiſſioners empowered on each part, which Articles were agreed to be inſerted in, and to conſtitute the Treaty of Peace, propoſed to be concluded between the Crown of *Great-Britain*, and the ſaid United States, but which Treaty was not to be concluded until terms of peace ſhould be agreed upon between *Great Britain* and France, and his Britannic Majeſty ſhould be ready to conclude ſuch Treaty accordingly, and the Treaty between *Great-Britain* and *France*, having ſince been concluded, his Britannic Majeſty and the United States of *America*, in order to carry into full effect, the proviſional articles above mentioned, according to the tenor thereof, have conſtituted and appointed, *that is to ſay*, his Britannic Majeſty on his part *David Hartley*, Eſq. member of the Parliament of *Great Britain*, and the ſaid United States on their part, *John Adams* Eſq. late a commiſſioner of the United States of *America* at the Court of *Verſailles*, late Delegate in Congreſs from the State of *Maſſachuſetts* and Chief Juſtice of the ſaid State, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the ſaid United States, to their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Netherlands; *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq. late Delegate in Congreſs from the State of *Pennſylvania*, Preſident of the Convention of the ſaid State, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the United States of *America* at the Court of *Verſailles*, and *John Jay*, Eſq. late Preſident of Congreſs and Chief Juſtice of the State of *New York*, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from the ſaid United States at the Court of *Madrid*, to be the Plenipotentiaries for the concluding and ſigning the pre-

Treaty; who after having reciprocally communicated their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon and confirmed the following articles.

ART. I. His Britannic Majeſty acknowledges the ſaid United States. viz. *New-Hampſhire*, *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, *Rhode Iſland*, and *Providence Plantations*, *Connecticut*, *New York*, *New Jerſey*, *Pennſylvania* *Delaware*, *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *North-Carolina*, *South Carolina* and *Georgia*, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent States, that he treats with them as ſuch. and for himſelf his heirs and ſucceſſors, relinquiſhes all claims to the government, propriety and territorial rights of the ſame, and every part thereof.

ART. II. And that all diſputes which might ariſe in future on the ſubject of the boundaries of the ſaid United States, may be prevented, it is hereby agreed and declared, that the following are, and ſhall be their boundaries, viz.—From the Northweſt angle of *Nova Scotia*, viz. that angle which is formed by a line drawn due north from the ſource of *St. Croix-River*, to the Highlands, along the ſaid Highlands which divide thoſe rivers that empty themſelves into the river *St. Lawrence* from thoſe which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the northweſternmoſt head of *Connecticut river*, thence down along the middle of that river, to the 45th degree of north latitude; from thence by a line due weſt on ſaid latitude, until it ſtrikes the river *Iroquois* or *Cataraquy*; thence along the middle of ſaid Lake, until it ſtrikes the communication by water between that Lake and *Lake Erie*; thence along the middle of ſaid communication into *Lake Erie*, through the middle of ſaid Lake, until it arrives at the water communication between that lake and *lake Huron*; thence along the middle of ſaid water communication, into the *Lake Huron*; thence through the middle of ſaid Lake, to the water communication between that Lake and *Lake Superior*; thence through Lake Superior northward of the *Iſles Royal* and *Philipeaux*. to the *Long Lake*, thence through the middle of ſaid Long Lake and the water communication between it and the Lake of the Woods; to the ſaid Lake of the woods; thence through the ſaid Lake, to the moſt northweſtern point thereof a due weſt courſe to the river *Miſſiſippi*; thence by a line to be drawn along the middle of the ſaid river Miſſiſippi, until it ſhall interſect the northernmoſt part of the 31ſt degree of north latitude: South, by a line to be drawn due eaſt from the determination of the line laſt mentioned in the latatude of 31 degrees north of the *Equator*, to the middle of the *River Apalachicola*, or *Catahouche*; thence along the middle thereof to its junction with the *Flint river*; thence to the head of *St. Mary's river*, and thence down along the middle of *St. Mary's river*, to the Atlantic Ocean: Eaſt. by a line to be drawn along the middle of the *river St. Croix*, from its mouth in the bay of *Fundy* to its ſource directly north to the aforeſaid Highlands which divide the rivers that fall into the Atlantic Ocean, from thoſe which fall into the river *St. Lawrance*, comprehending all the Iſlands within twenty leagues of any part of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn due eaſt from the points where the aforeſaid boundaries between *Nova-Scotia* on the one part, and *Eaſt Florida* on the other, ſhall reſpectively

touch the bay of *Fundy* and the Atlantic Ocean, excepting ſuch Iſlands as now are, or heretofore have been within the limits of the ſaid province of *Nova Scotia*.

ART. III. It is agreed that the people of the United States ſhall continue to enjoy unmoleſted, the right to take fiſh of every kind on the *Great-Banks*, and on all the other Banks of *Newfoundland*, alſo in the Gulph of *St. Lawrence*, and at all other places in the ſea, where the inhabitants of both countries uſed at any time heretofore to fiſh. And alſo, that the inhabitants of the United States ſhall have liberty to take fiſh of every kind on ſuch part of the coaſt of *Newfoundland*, as *Britiſh* fiſhermen ſhall uſe, (but not to dry or cure the ſame on that Iſland) and alſo on the coaſts, bays and creeks of all other of his Britannic Majeſty's dominions in *America*, and that the American fiſhermen ſhall have liberty to dry and cure fiſh in any of the unſettled bays, harbours and creeks of *Nova-Scotia*, *Magdalen Iſlands* and *Labrador*, ſo long as the ſame ſhall remain unſettled; but ſo ſoon as the ſame, or either of them ſhall be ſettled, it ſhall not be lawful for the ſaid fiſhermen to dry or cure fiſh at ſuch ſettlements without a previous agreement for that purpoſe with the inhabitants, proprietors or poſſeſſors of the ground.

ART. IV. It is agreed that creditors on either ſide ſhall meet with no lawful impediment to the recovery of the full value in ſterling money of all *bona fide* debts heretofore contracted.

ART. V. It is agreed that the Congreſs ſhall earneſtly recommend it to the Legiſlature of the reſpective States, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real *Britiſh* ſubjects, and alſo of the eſtates, rights and properties of perſons reſident in diſtricts in the poſſeſſion of his Majeſty's arms, and who have not borne arms againſt the ſaid United States; and that perſons of any other deſcription ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmoleſted in their endeavors to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch of their eſtates, rights and properties, as may have been confiſcated; and that Congreſs ſhall alſo earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States a reconſideration and reviſion of all acts or laws regarding the premiſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws or acts perfectly conſiſtent not only with juſtice and equality, but with that ſpirit of conciliation, which on the return of the bleſſings of peace ſhould univerſally prevail; and that Congreſs ſhall earneſtly recommend to the ſeveral States, that the eſtates, rights and properties of ſuch laſt mentioned perſons ſhall be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons who may be now in poſſeſſion, the *bona fide* price (where any has been given) which ſuch perſons may have paid on purchaſing any of the ſaid lands, rights or properties ſince the confiſcation.

And it is agreed that all perſons who have any intereſt in confiſcated lands, either by debts, marriage ſettlements, or otherwiſe, ſhall meet with no lawful impediment in the proſecution of their juſt rights.

ART. VI. That there ſhall be no future confiſcations made, nor any proſecutions commenced

againſt any perſon or perſons for, or by reaſon of the part which he or they may have taken in the preſent war, and that no perſon ſhall on that account, ſuffer any further loſs, or damage, either in his perſon, liberty or property, and that thoſe who may be in confinement on ſuch charges at the time of the ratification of the treaty in *America*, ſhall be immediately ſet at liberty, and the proſecutions ſo commenced, be diſcontinued.

ART. VII. There ſhall be a firm and perpetual peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the ſaid States, and between the ſubjects of the one, and the citizens of the other; wherefore all hoſtilities both by ſea and land, ſhall from henceforth ceaſe; all priſoners on both ſides ſhall be ſet at liberty, and his Britannic Majeſty ſhall, with all convenient ſpeed, and without cauſing deſtruction, or carrying away any negroes, or other property of the *American* inhabitants, withdraw all his armies, garriſons and fleets from the ſaid United States, and from every poſt, place and harbour within the ſame, leaving in all fortifications the *American* Artillery that may be therein; and ſhall alſo order and cauſe all Archives, Records, Deeds and Papers belonging to any of the ſaid States, or their citizens, which in the courſe of the war may have fallen into the hands of his officers, to be fourthwith reſtored and delivered to the proper States and perſons to whom they belong.

ART. VIII. The navigation of the River *Miſſiſippi*, from its ſource to the ocean, ſhall forever remain free and open to the ſubjects of *Great Britain*, and the citizens of the United States.

ART. IX. In caſe it ſhall happen, that any place or territory belonging to *Great Britain*, or to the United States, ſhould have been conquered by the arms of either from the other, before the arrival of the ſaid proviſional articles in *America*, it is agreed that the ſame be reſtored without difficulty, and without requiring any compenſation.

ART. X. The ſolemn ratification of the preſent treaty, expedited in good and due form, ſhall be exchanged between the contracting parties in the ſpace of ſix months, or ſooner, if poſſible, to be computed from the day of the ſignature of the preſent treaty. In witneſs whereof we the underſigned, their Miniſters Plenipotentiary, have in their name, and in virtue of our full powers, ſigned with our hands the preſent definitive treaty, and cauſed the ſeals of our armes to be affixed thereto.

DONE at *Paris*, this third day of *September*, in the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty three.

(L. S.) DAVID HARTLEY.
(L. S.) JOHN ADAMS.
(L. S.) B. FRANKLIN.
(L. S.) JOHN JAY.

AND WE, the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, having ſeen and duly conſidered the definitive articles aforeſaid, did by a certain act under the ſeal of the United States, bearing date this 14th day of *January*, 1784, approve, ratify and confirm the ſame and every part and clauſe thereof, engaging and promiſing, that we would ſincerely and faithfully perform and obſerve the ſame, and never ſuffer them to be violated by any one, or tranſgreſſed in any manner, as far as ſhould be in our power.

And being ſincerely diſpoſed to carry the ſaid articles into execution truly, honeſtly, and with good faith, according to the intent and meaning thereof. We have thought proper by theſe preſents, to notify the premiſes to all the good citizens of theſe United States. Hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of magiſtracy, legiſlative, executive & judiciary, all perſons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or powers and all others, the good citizens of theſe States of every vocation and condition, that reverencing thoſe ſtipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that federal bond by which their exiſtence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's ſureſt guide, within their ſeveral officers, juriſdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the ſaid definitive articles, and every clauſe and ſentence thereof, ſincerely, ſtrictly and completely.

GIVEN under the Seal of the UNITED STATES. Witneſs His Excellency THOMAS MIFFLIN, our Preſident at Annapolis, *this fourteenth day of* January *in the year of our LORD, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-four, and of the ſovereignty and independence of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA, *the eighth.*

THOMAS MIFFLIN, Preſident.
Charles Thomſon, Sec'ry.

BY THE UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS *Aſſembled*, January 14, 1784.

RESOLVED unanimouſly nine ſtates being preſent, That it be, and it is hereby earneſtly recommended to the Legiſlatures of the reſpective ſtates, to provide for the reſtitution of all eſtates, rights and properties, which have been confiſcated, belonging to real *Britiſh* ſubjects, and alſo of the eſtates, rights and properties of perſons reſident in diſtricts which were in the poſſeſſion of his Britannic Majeſty's arms at any time between the thirteenth day of *November*, 1782, and the fourteenth day of *January*, 1784 and who have not borne armes againſt the ſaid United States; and that perſons of any other deſcription ſhall have free liberty to go to any part or parts of any of the thirteen United States, and therein to remain twelve months unmoleſted in their endeavours to obtain the reſtitution of ſuch of their eſtates, rights and properties, as may have been confiſcated. And it is alſo hereby earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, to reconſider and reviſe all their acts or laws regarding the premiſes, ſo as to render the ſaid laws or acts perfectly conſiſtent not only with juſtice and equity, but with that ſpirit of conciliation which on the return of the bleſſings of peace ſhould univerſally prevail.

And it is hereby alſo earneſtly recommended to the ſeveral ſtates, that the eſtates, rights and properties of ſuch laſt mentioned perſons ſhould be reſtored to them, they refunding to any perſons who may be now in poſſeſſion, the *bona fide* price (where any

have been given) which such persons may have paid on purchasing any of the said lands rights or properties, since the confiscation.

Charles Thompson, Sec'ry.

New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, JUNE 24th, 1797.

The following is a list of the heads of Acts passed by the General Court *of this State, at their last Session.*

AN act to incorporate Chester social library.

An act to incorporate, a social library company in Jeffry.

An act, in addition to an act, to enable Enoch Hale to build a bridge over Connecticut river.

An act, to make special pleadings before Justices unnecessary.

An act, to suspend in certain cases the act for limitation of actions.

An act, altering the time of holding town-meetings in Unity.

An act, to incorporate a social library company in Newdurham.

An act, to incorporate Orford social library company.

An act, to empower the representatives of the county of Cheshire to form a convention.

An act, to incorporate a social library company in Exeter.

An act, to empower Jeremiah Young to execute a deed of certain land.

An act, to incorporate Wakefield and Brookfield social library company.

An act to grant the administrators on the estate of Richard Jenness, a new trial, in a certain case.

An act, to grant, the heirs of Joseph Hilson's estate, an appeal.

An act, to incorporate Amherst social library company.

An act, for building a bridge over Pemigewasset river.

An act, in addition to an act regulating process, and trials in civil cases.

An act, to give jurisdiction to the town of Stoddard, of a certain slip of land.

An act, in addition to the proprietary laws.

An act, for rendering the division of civil causes more speedy, and less expensive.

An act, regulating the appointment of aids to the Capt. Gen. &c. &c.

An act, to annex a certain gore of land, to Campbell's gore.

An act, in addition to the act for the isle of Hookset fall's canal.

An act, in addition to the act, incorporating the town of Goshen.

Laws of the United States.

The following is an Act, passed in Congress at their last Session, June 30, 1797.

An act prohibiting for a limited time, the exportation of Arms and Ammunition, and for encouraging the importation thereof.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.*

That it shall not be lawful to export from the United States, any cannon, muskets, pistols, bayonets swords, cutlasses, musket balls, lead, bombs grenadors, gunpowder, sulpher, or saltpetre, but the exportation of all the aforesaid articles is hereby prohibited, until to the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer. And be it further enacted, That any of the aforesaid articles, excepting such of them as may constitute a part of the equipment of any vessel, which during the continuance of this prohibition shall be found on board of any vessel in any river, port, bay or harbor within the territory of the United States, put on board with an intent to be exported from the United States, shall be forfeited, and in case the value thereof shall amount to one hundred dollars, the vessel on board of which the same shall be seized, together with her tackle, apparel and furniture shall also be forfeited. Provided nevertheless, That nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit the removal or transportation of any of the articles aforesaid, from one port to another port within the United States in any vessel having a license as a coasting vessel, the master, agent or owner of which shall have given bond with one or more sufficient sureties, to the collector of the district from which such vessel is about to depart, in a sum double the value of such vessel, and of such of the said articles as may be laden on board of her, that the said articles shall be relanded and delivered in some port of the United States. Or to prevent the exportation of any of the above articles on public account under the direction of the President of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the aforesaid articles shall, contrary to the prohibitions of this act, be exported from the United States, the vessel in which the same shall have been exported together with her tackle, apparel and furniture, shall be forfeited, and the captain or master, of such vessel knowingly offending in the premises, shall be liable to indictment, and upon conviction shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, which shall be distributed in like manner as is herein-after provided as to other forfeitures incurred under this act.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Custom-House officers, and of all persons employed in the collection of the revenue, to attend to the execution of this law, and all forfeitures and penalties incurred under it, and not otherwise directed to be prosecuted and recovered, shall be sued for, prosecuted, adjudged and distributed in like manner as it provideth in the act, entitled, "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States, and on the tonage of ships and vessels."

And be it further enacted, That all brass cannon, muskets and firelocks with bayonets fitted to the same, pistols, swords, cutlasses, musket-balls, lead and gun-powder, which shall be imported into the United States from any foreign country, within the term of one year, and all

truſt under the United States, or any of them, except of any preſent, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince or foreign ſtate; nor ſhall the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, or any of them, grant any title of nobility.

No two or more ſtates ſhall enter into any treaty, confederation or alliance whatever between them, without the conſent of the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, ſpecifying accurately the purpoſes for which the ſame is to be entered into, and how long it ſhall continue.

No ſtate ſhall lay any impoſt or duties, which may interfere with any ſtipulations in treaties, entered into by the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, with any King, Prince or ſtate, in purſuance of any treaties, already propoſed by Congreſs, to the court of France and Spain.

No veſſels of war ſhall be kept up in time of peace by any ſtate, except ſuch number only as ſhall be deemed neceſſary by the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, for the defence of ſuch ſtate, or its trade; nor ſhall any body of forces be kept up by any ſtate, in time of peace, except ſuch number only, as in the judgment of the United ſtates, in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall be deemed requiſite to garriſon the fort neceſſary for the defence of ſuch ſtate; but every ſtate ſhall always keep up a well regulated and diſciplined militia, ſufficiently armed and accoutred, and ſhall provide and conſtantly have ready for uſe in public ſtores, a due number of field pieces and tents, and a proper quantity of arms, and ammunition or equipage.

No ſtate ſhall engage in any war without the conſent of the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, unleſs ſuch ſtate be actually invaded by enemies, or ſhall have received certain advice of a reſolution being formed by ſome nations of Indians to invade ſuch ſtate, and the danger is ſo eminent as not to admit of a delay, till the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled can be conſulted, nor ſhall any ſtate grant commiſſions to any ſhips or veſſels of war, nor letters of marque or repriſal, except it be after a declaration of war by the united ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, and then only againſt the kingdom or ſtate and the ſubjects thereof, againſt which war has been ſo declared, and under ſuch regulations as ſhall be eſtabliſhed by the united ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled unleſs ſuch ſtates be infeſted by pirates or enemies ſo long as the danger ſhould continue, or until the United ſtates in Congreſs aſſembled, ſhall determine otherwiſe.

Art. VII. When land forces are raiſed by any ſtate for the common defence, all officers of or under the rank of colonel, ſhall be appointed by the legiſlature of each ſtate reſpectively, by whom ſuch forces ſhall be raiſed or in ſuch manner as ſuch ſtate ſhall direct, and all vacancies ſhall be filled up by the ſtates which firſt made the appointment.

(To be continued)

TREATY
OF AMITY & COMMERCE
BETWEEN
HIS MOST CHRISTIAN MAJESTY.
AND
The THIRTEEN UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

LOUIS by the Grace of GOD King of France and Navarre. To all who shall see these presents Greeting.

THE Congress of the Thirteen united states of North America, having by their Plenipotentiaries residing at Paris, notified their desire to establish with us and our states, a good understanding and perfect correspondence, and have for that purpose proposed to conclude with us a TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE: We having thought it our duty to give to the said states a sensible proof of our affections, determining us to accept of their proposals: For these causes, and other good considerations us thereunto moving, we reposing entire confidence in the abilities and experience, zeal and fidelity for our services, of our dear and beloved Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal Syndic of the city of Strasburg, secretary of his majesty's council of state have nominated, appointed, and commissioned, and by these presents signed with our hand, do nominate, appoint and commission him our plenipotentiary, giving him power and special command for us and in our name to agree upon, conclude and sign with the plenipotentiaries of the United States, equally furnished in due form with full power, such treaty, convention, and articles of commerce and navagation as he shall think proper; willing that he act with the same authority as we might or could act, if we were personally present, and even as though he had more special command than what is herein contained, promising in good faith and on the word of a King, to agree to, confirm, & establish for ever, and to accomplish and execute punctually, all that our said dear and beloved Conrad Alexander Gerard shall stipulate and sign, by virtue of the present power, without contriving in any manner or suffering it to be contravened for any cause, or under any pretext, whatsoever; and also to ratify the same in due form, and cause our ratification to be delivered and exchanged in the time that it shall be agreed on. For such is our pleasure. In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our seal, Done at Versailles this thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight and the fourth year of our reign.

(Signed)
(L. S.) LOUIS.

(Underneath) By the King.
GRAVIER de VERGENES.

the sulphur and salt-petre which shall be so imported within the term of two years from and after the passing of this act, shall be free of duty, any thing in any former law to the contrary not withstanding.

Approved, June 14, 1797.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.

Rutland March 1, 1797.

The following are the Heads of Acts passed by the General Court of that State, at their last Session.

AN Act organizing the counties of Franklin and Caledonia, and fixing the times, and places for holding the Supreme and County Courts in the same; and for altering the place of holding the supreme and County Courts in the county of Orange.

An act laying a tax of a halfpenny on the pound, on the Polls and rateable Estates, in the county of Windsor.

An act, entitled, an act in addition to and explaination of an act, for regranting to William Page and Lewis R Morris, and their associates, their heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of Locking Bellows' Falls on Connecticut River, and for repealing an act passed at Windsor, on the first day of November, A. D. 1791, granting the same.

An act laying a Tax of Two Cents on the Pound on the Grand List of the Polls and rateable Estate in the County of Windsor, for the year seventeen hundred and ninety six, for building a County Goal in said County.

An act ascertaining the principles on which the list of this state shall be made, and directing listers in their office and duty.

ARTICLES OF *CONFEDERATION* and *PERPETUAL UNION.*

BETWEEN

The States of *New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode Island* and *Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina* and *Georgia.*

Article 1. THE stile of this confederacy shall be, "*The United States of America.*"

Art. 2, Each state retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the united states in Congress assembled.

Art. 3. The states hereby severally enter into a firm league of friendship with each other, for their common defence, the security of their liberties, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other, against all force offered to, or attacks made upon them, or any

of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade, or any other pretence whatever.

Art. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds, and fugitives from justice excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and regress to and from any other state, & shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively, provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state, to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided also that no imposition, duties or restriction shall be laid by any state, on the property of the United States, or either of them.

If any person guilty of or charged with treason, felony, or other high misdemeanor in any state, shall flee from justice, and be found in any of the United States he shall upon demand of the Governor or executive power of the state from which he fled be delivered up and removed to the state having jurisdiction of his offence.

Full faith and credit shall be given in each of these states to the records, acts and judicial proceedings of the courts and magistrates of every other state.

Art. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed in such manner as the legislature of each state shall direct, to meet in Congress on the first Monday in November, in every year, with a power reserved to each state to recall its delegates or any of them at any time within the year, and to send others in their stead, for the remainder of the year.

No state shall be represented in Congress by less than two, nor more than seven members, and no person shall be capable of being a delegate for more than three years, in any term of six years; nor shall any person, being a delegate, be capable of holding any office under the United States, for which he, or any other for his benefit, receives any salary, fees or emolument of any kind.

Each state shall maintain its own delegates in a meeting of the states, and while they act as members of the committee of the states.

In determining questions in the United States, in Congress assembled, each state shall have one vote.

Freedom of speech and debate in Congress shall not be impeached or questioned in any court, or place out of Congress, and the members of Congress shall be protected in their persons from arrests and imprisonments, during the time of their going to and from, and attendance on Congress, except for treason, felony or breach of the peace.

Art. 6. No state, without the consent of the United States in Congress assembled, shall send any embassy to, or receive any embassy from, or enter into any conference, agreement, alliance, or treaty with any King, Prince or state; nor shall any person, holding any office of profit or

The TREATY

THE Moſt Chriſtian King and the Thirteen United States of North America VIZ. Newhampſhire, Maſſachuſets-Bay, Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Deleware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina & Georgia, willingly to fix in an equitable and permanent manner, the rules which ought to be followed relative to the correſpondence and commerce which the two parties deſire to eſtabliſh between their reſpective countries, ſtates and ſubjects, his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and the ſaid United States have judged that the ſaid end could not be better obtained than by taking for the baſis of their agreement, the moſt perfect equality and reciprocity, and by carefully avoiding all thoſe burthenſome preferences which are uſually ſources of debate, embarraſſment and diſcontent; by leaving alſo each party at liberty to make reſpecting navigation and commerce, thoſe interior regulations which it ſhall find moſt convenient to itſelf, and by founding the advantage of commerce ſolely upon reciprocal utility, and the juſt rules of free intercourſe; reſerving withal to each party the liberty of admitting, at its pleaſure, other nations to a participation of the ſame advantages. It is in the ſpirit of this intention, and to fulfil theſe views, that his ſaid majeſty having named and appointed for his plenipotentiary, Conrad Alexander Gerard, royal Syndic of the city of Straſbourg, ſecretary of his majeſty's council of ſtate; and the United States on their part, having fully empowered Benjamin Franklin, deputy from the ſtate of Pennſylvania to the general Congreſs, and preſident of the convention of the ſaid ſtates; Silas Deane, late deputy from the ſtate of Connecticut to the ſaid Congreſs, and Arthur Lee, counſellor at law: The ſaid reſpective plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their powers, and after mature deliberation, have concluded and agreed upon the following articles.

Art. I. Their ſhall be a firm, inviolable and univerſal peace, and a true and ſincere friendſhip between the moſt Chriſtian King his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States of America, and the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King and of the ſaid States, and between the countries iſlands, cities & towns ſituate under the juriſdiction of the moſt Chriſtian King, and of the ſaid United States, and the people and inhabitants of every degree, without exception of perſons or places, and the terms herein after mentioned ſhall be perpetual between the moſt Chriſtian King his heirs and ſucceſſors, and the United States.

Art. II. The moſt Chriſtian King and the United States engage mutually not to grant any particular favour to other nations, in reſpect of commerce and navigation, which ſhall not immediately become common to the other party, who ſhall enjoy the ſame favour freely, if the conceſſion was freely made, or on allowing the ſame compenſation, if the conceſſion was conditional.

Art. III. The ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall pay in the ports, havens, roads, countries, iſlands, cities or towns of the United States, or any of them, no other or greater duties or impoſts, of what name ſoever

alled, than thoſe which the nations moſt favoured are or ſhall be obliged to pay; and they ſhall enjoy all the rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navagation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid State to another, or in going to and from the ſame from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Art. IV. The ſubjects, people and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, and each of them, ſhall not pay in the ports, havens, roads, iſlands, cities and places under the denomination of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in Europe any other or greater duties or impoſts of what nature ſoever they may be, or by what name ſoever called, than thoſe which the moſt favoured nations are or ſhall be obliged to pay, and they ſhall enjoy all rights, liberties, privileges, immunities and exemptions in trade, navigation and commerce, whether in paſſing from one port in the ſaid dominions in Europe to another, or in going to and from the ſame, from and to any part of the world, which the ſaid nations do or ſhall enjoy.

Art. V. In the above exemption is particularly comprized, the impoſition of one hundred ſous per ton, eſtabliſhed in France on foreign ſhips, unleſs when the ſhips of the United States ſhall load with the merchandize of France, for another port of the ſaid dominion; in which caſe the ſaid ſhips ſhall pay the duty above mentioned, ſo long as other nations the moſt favoured ſhall be obliged to pay it; but it is underſtood, that the ſaid United States, or any of them, are at liberty when they ſhall judge it proper, to eſtabliſh a duty equivalent in the ſame caſe.

Art. VI. The moſt Chriſtian King ſhall endeavour, by all the means in his power, to protect and defend all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, being in his ports, havens or roads, or on the ſeas near his countries, iſlands, cities or towns; and to recover and reſtore to the right owners, their agents or attornies, all ſuch veſſels and effects which ſhall be taken within his juriſdiction; & the ſhips of war of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, or any convoy ſailing under his authority, ſhall, upon all occaſions taken under their protection all veſſels and the effects belonging to the ſubjects, people or inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, and holding the ſame courſe, or going the ſame way, and ſhall defend ſuch veſſels, as long as they hold the ſame courſe, or go the ſame way, againſt all attacks force or violence, in the ſame manner as they ought to protect and defend the veſſels belonging to the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King.

Art. VII. In like manner the ſaid United States, and their ſhips of war, ſailing under their authority, ſhall protect and defend, conformably to the tenor of the preceeding article, all the veſſels and effects belonging to the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King, and uſe all their endeavours to recover, and cauſe to be reſtored, the ſaid veſſels and effects that ſhall have been taken within the juriſdiction of the ſaid United States or any of them.

Art. VIII. The moſt Chriſtian King will employ his good of-

cers and interpoſition with the King or Emperor of Morocco or Fez; the regencies of Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly, or with any of them; and alſo with every other Prince, States or power, of the coaſt of Barbary in Africa; and the ſubjects of the ſaid King, Emperor, States and power, and each of them, in order to provide as fully and efficatiouſly as poſſible for the benefit, conveniency and ſafety, of the ſaid United States, and each of them, their ſubjects, people and inhabitants, and their veſſels and effects againſt all violences, inſults, attacks or depredations, on the part of the ſaid Princes, and States of Barbary, or their ſubjects.

Art. IX. The ſubjects, inhabitants, merchants, commanders of ſhips, maſters and marines of the States, Provinces and Dominions of each party reſpectively ſhall abſtain and forbear to fiſh in all places poſſeſſed, or which ſhall be poſſeſſed by the other party; the moſt Chriſtian King's ſubjects ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks roads coaſts or places, which the ſaid United States hold, or ſhall hereafter hold; and in like manner the ſubject, people and inhabitants of the United States, ſhall not fiſh in the havens, bays, creeks roads coaſts or places, which the moſt Chriſtian King poſſeſſes, or ſhall hereafter poſſeſs; and if any ſhip or veſſel ſhall be found fiſhing, contrary to the tenor of this treaty, the ſhip or veſſel with its lading, (proof being made thereof) ſhall be confiſcated; it is however underſtood that the execution ſtipulated in the preſent article, ſhall take place only ſo long and ſo far, as the moſt Chriſtian King or the United States ſhall not in this reſpect have granted an exemption to ſome other nation.

Art. X. The United States, their citizens and inhabitants, ſhall never diſturb the ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King in the enjoyment and exercites of the right of fiſhing on Newfoundland, nor in the indefinite and excluſive right which belongs to them on that part of the coaſts of that iſland which is deſigned by the treaty of Utrecht, nor in the right relative to all and each of the iſles which belong to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, the whole conformable to the true ſenſe of the treaties of Utrecht and Paris.

Art. XI. The ſubjects and inhabitants of the ſaid United States, or any of them, ſhall not be reputed *Aubains* in France, and conſequently ſhall be exempted from the *Droit d' Aubaine* or other ſimilar duty, under what name ſoever; they may by teſtament, donations, or otherwiſe diſpoſed of their goods, moveable & immoveable, in favor of ſuch perſons as to them ſhall ſeem good, and their heirs, ſubjects of the United States, reſiding whether in France or elſewhere, may ſucceed them, *ab inteſtate* without being obliged to obtain letters of naturalization, and without having the effect of this conceſſion contelled or impeded, under pretext of any rights and prerogatives of provinces, cities, or private perſons; and the ſaid heirs, whether ſuch by particular title or *ab inteſtat*, ſhall be exempted from all duty called *droit de detraction*, or other duty of the ſame kind, ſaving nevertheleſs the local rights or duties, as much & as long as ſimilar ones are not eſtabliſhed by the United States or any of them. The ſubjects of the moſt Chriſtian King ſhall enjoy

on their part, in all the dominions of the ſaid States, an entire and perfect reciprocity, relative to the ſtipulations contained in the preſent article; but it is at the ſame time agreed; that its contents ſhall not effect the laws made, or that may be made hereafter in France, againſt emigrations, which ſhall remain in all their force and vigor; and the United States, on their part, or any of them, ſhall be at liberty to enact ſuch laws relative to that matter as to them ſhall ſeem proper.

Art. XII. The merchant ſhips of either of the parties, which ſhall be making into a port belonging to the enemy of the other ally, and concerning whoſe voyage and the ſpecies of goods on board her, there ſhall be juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, ſhall be obliged to exhibit, as well upon the high ſeas, as in the ports and havens, not only her paſſports, but likewiſe certificates, expreſſly ſhewing that her goods are not of the number of thoſe which have been prohibited as contraband.

Art. XIII. If by exhibiting of the above ſaid certificates, the other party diſcover there are any of thoſe ſorts of goods which are prohibited and declared contraband, and conſigned for a port under the obedience of his enemy, it ſhall not be lawful to break the hatches of ſuch ſhip, or to open any cheſt, coffers, packs, caſks, or any other veſſels found therein, or to remove the ſmalleſt parcel of her goods whether ſuch ſhip belongs to the ſubjects of France, or the inhabitants of the ſaid United States, unleſs the lading be brought on ſhore, in the preſence of the officers of the court of admiralty, and an inventory thereof made; but there ſhall be no allowance to ſell, exchange, or alienate the ſame in any manner, untill that after due and lawful proceſs ſhall have been had againſt ſuch prohibited goods, and the court of admiralty ſhall, by a ſentence pronounced, have confiſcated the ſame, ſaving always as well the ſhip it ſelf, as any other goods found therein, which by this treaty are to be eſteemed free; neither may they be detained on pretence of their being as it were infected by the prohibited goods; much leſs ſhall they be confiſcated as lawful prizes; but if not the whole cargo, but only part thereof ſhall conſiſt of prohibited or contraband goods, and the commander of the ſhip ſhall be ready and willing to deliver them to the captor who has diſcovered them in ſuch caſe the captor having received thoſe goods, ſhall fourthwith diſcharge the ſhip, and not hinder her by any means freely to proſecute the voyoge on which ſhe was bound. But in caſe the contraband merchandizes cannot all be received on board the veſſel of the captor, then the captor may, notwithſtanding the offer of delivering him the contraband goods, carry the veſſel into the port, agreeable to what is above directed.

Art. XIV. On the contrary it is agreed, that whatever ſhall be found to be laded by the ſubjects and inhabitants of either party on any ſhip belonging to the enemies of the other, or to their ſubjects, the whole, although it be not of the ſort of prohibited goods may be confiſcated in the ſame manner as if it belonged to the enemy, except ſuch goods and merchandize as were put on board ſuch ſhips before the declaration of war, or even after ſuch declaration, if ſo be it were done without knowledge of ſuch declaration; ſo

that the goods of the ſubjects and people of either party, whether they may be of the nature of ſuch as are prohibited or otherwiſe, which, as is aforeſaid, were put on board any ſhip belonging to an enemy before the war, or after the declaration of the ſame, without the knowledge of it, ſhall no ways be liable to confiſcation, but ſhall well and truly be reſtored without delay to the proprietors demanding the ſame; but ſo as that if the ſaid merchandizes be contraband, it ſhall not be any ways lawful to carry them afterwards to any ports belonging to the enemy. The two contracting parties agree, that the term of three months being paſſed after the declaration of war, their reſpective ſubjects, from whatever part of the world they come, ſhall not plead the ignorance mentioned in this article.

Art. XV. And that more effectual care may be taken for the ſecurity of the ſubjects and inhabitants of both parties, that they ſuffer no injury by the men of war or privateers of the other party, all the commanders of the ſhips of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty and of the ſaid United States, and all their ſubjects and inhabitants, ſhall be forbid doing any injury or damage to the other ſide; and if any act to the contrary they ſhall be puniſhed, and ſhall moreover be bound to make ſatisfaction for all matter of damage, and the intereſt thereof, by reparation, under the pain and obligation of their perſons and goods.

Art. XVI. All ſhips and merchandize of what nature ſoever, which ſhall be reſcued out of the hands of any pirates or robbers on the high ſeas, ſhall be brought into ſome port of either ſtate, and ſhall be delivered, to the cuſtody of the officers of that port, in order to be reſtored intire to the true proprietor, as ſoon as due and ſufficient proof ſhall be made concerning the property thereof.

(*To be continued*)

THE GENERAL OBSERVER.

Non ignares mali, miſeris ſuccumbere diſco.—VIRGIL.

Having experienced adverſity, I know how to feel for the unfortunate.

EXPERIENCE is a moſt excellent inſtructor. It is neceſſary to the perfection of every art and ſcience. Even the reaſon of man, without the aid of experience, is but an unſafe guide. Years of ſpeculation will not give ſo lively and realizing a ſenſe of the diſtreſſes of indigence, as might be obtained by a moment's view on a near approach to the cold habitation of pinching poverty. We cannot, either from reading or from contemplation, form ſuitable ideas of the different circumſtances of mankind. Would we enter into their feelings we muſt enter their circles and tread their tracts. The moſt lively deſcriptions fall ſhort of their realities. One may gain a general knowledge of a country from a peruſal of its hiſtory; but this information is of an inferior nature to that which is acquired from an actual reſidence in the place deſcribed. And who ſo well knows the character of a man as he who is perſonally and intimately

acquainted with him? It is the ſame in reſpect to the circumſtances as the characters of men. Nothing ſo well leis us into the feelings of others as the experience of like circumſtances. Having paſſed through ſimiliar ſcenes, recollection tunes our nerves to vibrate in uniſon with theirs. How eaſily will an hardy veteran catch the ſenſations of a fellow ſoldier, while he hears him tell of the coarſe fare, the toilſome marches, and the round of hardſhips of a fatigning campaign? How too is the latent ſpark of bravery enkindled in his boſom on the rehearſal of an heroic deed? Who but a ſoldier knows what a ſoldier is? Should you happen to be in a large company where ſome one ſhould give an account of a violent ſtorm or wreck at ſea—let him deſcribe the amazing ſwell of the raging, rolling waves—the horrid ſhrieks of the diſtracted crew—and the awful appearance of immediate ruin—and I doubt not but a ſmall degree of attention would enable you to determine which of your company had before realized ſcenes of a ſimilar nature.

The rich man, who has ever enjoyed a continual round of happineſs, is an incompetent judge of the real ſituation of thoſe who are heirs to poverty and diſtreſs. The feelings of mankind, produced by peculiar circumſtances, are frequently very different from what we fancy them; and this is a fruitful ſource of illiberality and ill-founded cenſure. The bachelor reproaches the married man for his defects and improprieties in the regulation of his family; were he married every thing ſhould glide on ſmoothly—he would have no crying and ſqualling, contentions, animoſities or indecent clamor among his children or domeſticks—they ſhould all be obedient and dutiful, kind and courteous. People in private life think that they would manage matters much better than they are now managed, were they in places of confidence, and at the head of public affairs; while thoſe in office imagine that they would conduct themſelves with a more peaceful, acquieſcing frame of ſpirit, were they retired to the quiet walks of private life. The truth is, we can form but imperfect notions of what our feelings, our ſentiments, or our conduct would be, in an untried ſituation. Common experience teaches us, that little more regard is to be paid to the ſpeculations of a bachelor, reſpecting the management of a family, than to the prattling of a child; each being as unequal to the direction of that buſineſs as is an A-B-C darian to the diſciplining of an army. It is one of the infirmities as well as inconſiſtencies of man, that he will not be contented to breathe in his own element and to move in his own ſphere. The conceited bachelor, inſtead of talking upon the duties of a ſingle ſtate, will inceſſantly be filling your ears with dogmas reſpecting the relations and duties reſulting from a matrimonial life. The private citizen is wiſe in the principles of legiſlation. The lawyer muſt be chattering upon huſbandry—while the tinker with much gravity is determining the *mute* points of law. Thoughtleſs tinker! wouldeſt thou apply the *abundance of braſs and the violent exertions of the bellows* which thou laviſheſt unprofitably in this way, to the mending of kettles, full many a hole mighteſt thou ſtop, and thereby provide a comfortable ſubſiſtence for thy hungry wife and ſtarving children!

The man who has ever been bleſt

with easy and affluent circumstances can but illy judge how he would feel—what he would think—or how he would conduct himself, were the scene reversed—his circumstances reduced—and he crouded by creditors—pursued by collectors—and haunted by sheriffs and gaolers. He may now curse the perfidy of the unfortunate man, and join the general cry, "*he may be honest though he be poor*"—yet were the affluent man equally reduced, crouded and distressed as the unfortunate one, of whom he so bitterly complains, who can say he would be less faithless? As the poor are often too envious with regard to the rich—so are the rich possibly as often too censorious in respect to a want of faith and punctuality, in those who are unfortunately poor.

We have often seen the characters and the conduct of men vary with their circumstances. He, who in affluence, was punctual and esteemed for his probity, has been found, on a change of circumstances, faithless, and has become despised as a dishonest man. Perhaps the change was greater in his conduct than in his heart; he might still wish to keep his faith, but unforeseen disappointments may have blasted his prospects. If so, he is entitled to our compassion rather than to our insults, his miseries are already too severe, without the additional sting of a reproaching contempt. A good mind, which has been taught the sufferings of the unfortunate in the school of experience will ever be candid and humane. The best minds need some correction in this school to awaken their feelings of philanthropy, and to open their munificent hands.

No one, I presume, ever found a situation upon his first entering it, such, in all respects, as he expected. The bachelor, on a transition to a married state, finds that he was a stranger to matrimonial scenes. And he who was the most censorious concerning the conduct of others, is commonly the most negligent and inattentive. The peasant, when taken from the plough and placed among the rulers of the people, changes his ideas of the nature of government, and of the duties of those who are called to act in public life. And the man of affluence, on his being reduced to a state of pressing poverty, finds that he knew not before how to feel for the unfortunate. Experience, in a few instances of this nature though insufficient to acquaint us with the true state of persons in other circumstances, yet will make us better, by instructing us in our inability to judge of their feelings, and consequently of their frailties and failings—it will at least learn us to be cautious in rashly censuring the conduct of those in a different sphere in life, for acting contrary to our own notions and inclinations. Perhaps, were we in their situation, we might think and act as they do; and if so, they as well as we, may be very honest in their pursuits, although engaged in wrong measures. Objects appear different through different mediums. Were my neighbour and myself, who now are directly opposite in our sentiments and sensations, placed exactly in similar circumstances; were our hopes and our fears from the same source, probably we should be better reconciled. That there is a difference in the natural dispositions of different men, I have no doubt; yet I am inclined to suppose, that the greatest variance in sentiments, in

feelings, and in conduct, arifes from a diverfity of circumftances and fituations in life.

The PETITION,

MR. DUNHAM,

By inferting the following Petition in your ufeful REPOSITORY, you will much oblige one of your *Subfcribers*, and one who is a friend to the work you have undertaken.

The following is a literal tranflation of a Petition, fent by the wife of ALMAZ ALI CAWN, *who was feized, and put to death for Political purpofes in India.*

TO the high and mighty fervant of the moft powerful Prince GEORGE the third, KING of England. The lowly and humble flave of *mifery* comes praying for the father of her children.—

MOST MIGHTY SIR,

May the bleffings of thy GOD ever wait on thee. May the fun of glory fhine around thy head, and may the gates of plenty honor and happinefs, be ever open unto thee, and thine.—May no forrow diftrefs thy days—may no grief diftuib thy nights—may the pillow of peace kifs thy cheek, and the pleafure of imagination attend thy dreams; and when length of days makes thee tired of earthly enjoyments, and the curtain of death, gently clofes around the laft fleep of human exiftence—may the angel of thy God attend thy bed, and take care that the expiring lamp of life receive no rude blaft, to haften his extinction.—O! Hearken then to the voice of diftrefs, and grant the petition of thy fervant. Spare, O fpare! the father of my children—fave the partner of my bed, myhufband, my all that is dear! Confider O mighty fir, that he did not become rich by eniquity, and that what he poffeffes was the inheritance of a long line of flourifhing anceftors, who in thofe fmiling days, when the thunder of Great Britain was not heard on the fertile plains of Indoftan; put reaped their harveft in quiet, and enjoyed their patrimony unmolefted.

Think, O! think that the God whom thou worfhipeft delightes not in the death of the Innocent—remember the old commandment, thou fhalt not *kill*—and obey the order of heaven. Give me back my ALMAZ ALI CAWN, and take all our wealth; ftrip us of our jewels and precious ftones, of our gold and our filver, but take not away the life of my hufband.—Innocence is feated on his brow, and the milk of human kindnefs flows around his heart. Let us go wander through the deferts, let us become the tillers, and laborers of thofe delightful fields, of which he was once lord and maffer; but fpare O, mighty fir; fpare his life, let not the inftrument of death be lifted againft him, for he has committed no crime: Accept our treafures with gratitude, thou haft them at prefent by force; we will remember thee in our prayers, and forgit that we were rich and powerful; my children, the children of ALMAZ ALI CAWN, fend up their petitions, for the life of him who gave them life; they befeech from thee, the author of their exiftence.

By that humanity we oft have been told glows in the breaſt of European lovelineſs, by the tender mercies of the enlightened ſouls of Engliſhmen! by the honour, the virtue, the honeſty, and the maternal feelings of thy great queen; whoſe numerous offspring is to dear to her, the miſerable wife of thy priſoner, beſeeches thee to ſave my huſbands life, and reſtore him to her arms. Thy God will reward thee, thy Country muſt thank thee, and ſhe who now petitioneth will ever pray for thee if thou granteſt the prayer of thy Humble Aſaſal.

ALMASSA ALI CAWN.

The above petition was preſented by the unhappy woman to the Governor, who, after he had peruſed it, gave orders that ſhe ſhould be immediately ſtrangled, and thoſe orders were inſtantly put in execution.

THE DUEL.—A FRAGMENT.

Addreſſed to Men of Honor.

LET me ſee—ſaid the Colonel—it is now about two years ſince I had a ſtrange kind of adventure with a Man of Honor, who in conſequence of having danced at an aſſembly with one of my daughters did me the honor to viſit me, from the very barracks in which you now live. The man ſeemed to have had what is called a polite education; and though I found him extreemly ignorant, not only in the very rudements of learning, but in every thing, beyond the A, B, C, of his profeſſion, yet as he, ſeemed to entertain my girls, who naturally preferred a triffling companion to no company at all, I ſhewed him all the civility in my power, and gave him a general invitation to my houſe.

He viſited us twice a week, for the ſpace of three months, and very frequently took a bed with us; till one night, as I ſat reading in this very room, my youngeſt daughter's maid ſervant came and told me, that ſhe could not go to bed without informing me, that the Captain had forced the key of her young miſtreſs's chamber from her; that he offered her five guineas, and bade her be ſilent if ſhe would oblige her lady. I ordered her to bed, and leave the reſt to me.

I then retired into a room which is ſeperated from my daughter's appartment only by a thin partition, where I had not ſat more than half an hour, before the noble Captain ſallied forth in his ſhirt, and having opened the door, advanced to my daughter's bed. Though I had no reaſon to ſuſpect the girl's virtue, yet, as it was almoſt impoſſible to conceive how a man could have the impudence to make ſuch an attempt, without ſome hope of a favorable reception, I waited to hear what ſhe would ſay; but I was ſoon alarmed with the words, Lord Almghty! Good God! For heave'ns ſake, are you mad? Help—Help! I then ruſhed into the room, with a candle in my hand, and found him half in bed, I ſeized the villain by his ſhirt hurried him out of the room and tumbled him down ſtairs, and there he remained till I called up a ſervant, who by my orders turned him out of doors, naked as he was: I bade him throw his

apparel out of the window, and ave never ſet eyes on him ſince.

But what is more aſtoniſhing than all the reſt, the raſcal had the aſſurance to ſend me a *challenge:* and indeed a very extraordinary one it was. Stay, I believe I can find it; you will think it too great a curioſity to be loſt.

The old gentleman aroſe from his chair, and after a ſhort ſearch ſhewed me the following letter.

"SIR,

Youw uſsd me *ſcendeluſly*; a *Gentlman* of my *profeſhon* is not to be *truted* in ſuch a *mawor*; ſo I *expeckt ſatiſfaxon.*

From your ſerv't."

P. S. *Menſhon* your time and *wepen.*"

To this elegant epiſtle, I ſent him an anſwer to this effect.

"SIR,

"I ſhould not have thought it worth while to write you an anſwer, but that I am unwilling to expoſe you to your own ſervant. If my ſtable boy ſpelt no better than your *honor*, I would turn him out of my ſervice for a blockhead. Should you think proper to favor us with your company you may depend on being ſouſed in my horſepond."

Thus ended our correſpondence; and thus you ſee that this man, ſo *inſenſible* to the *ſacred laws* of hoſpitality, would have drawn his ſword in DEFENCE OF HIS HONOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWHAMPSHIRE & VERMONT MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I think the following diſcription of the Highland Serpent or Snake would not be unintereſting to your readers as they have made their appearance on this Continent. The Name of the reptile I ſhould not have known but by an Engliſhman, who was preſent, and a witneſs to the meaſure of the Serpents and who had ſeen of them in the Weſt-India Iſlands.

IN the month of April 1797. While at work on a remote part of my farm, turning over ſome large Stone with my team that had been partly dug out of the earth ſome months before—in turning one, to my inexpreſſible ſurprize I ſaw ſomething in the hole completely in the form of a Globe, as large round as a common ſized plate—preſenting to my view—Colour bright and of various hues and for the Space of a minute, till I perceived it had animal life I was tranſported with the Idea that I had found an invaluable *treaſure*: but when diſturbing it by cloſe examination—my pen cannot diſcribe nor the reader conceive of my ſurpriſe and trembling conſternation, on ſeeing the once immagined *prize* un wind with the regularity of yarn reeled from the ſpindle, and two *Serpents* appearing at full length before me, but by timely exertions with a large ox gord, I in a little ſpace of time laid them both in as motionleſs a ſtate as I found them, nor was I leſs overjoyed than when I tho't I had found the inſtimable Prize. I conveyed them home and meaſured the longeſt, (tho' there was but little difference in their ſize—) which I found to be ſeven feet, three inches, and a quarter long, and nine inches round in the largeſt place; they was ſhaped much like the ſtriped ſnake tho' their head was larger in propotion with ſmall ſtripes on their back reſembling the ſtriped ſnake tho' intermixed with divers colours of the richeſt *hews*, there was nothing very voracious appeared in

them ; but rather ſlow in motion, and attempted to run from me with their heads about a foot from the ground towards a high mountanious ledge not far diſtant. —

The above is as juſt a diſcription of the animals as I can give, to which numbers are witneſs.

Province of Main April—1797

N—— G——.

Select Thoughts.

THE firſt requiſite in converſation is truth ; the ſecond ſence, the third good humour, and the fourth; wit.

Slanderers are like flies, they paſs over the good parts of a man and indulge on his ſores.

Keen glances of cenſure proceed generally from a dark involved temper, like flaſhes of lightning from a gloomy ſky.

Words are like arrows, and ſhould not be ſhot at random.

The poor are ſeldomer ſick for want of food, than the rich are by the excels of it.

Thoſe who are of opinion that money will do every thing, may reaſonably be expected to do every thing for money.

A good conſcience is to the ſoul what health is to the body.

Content is natural wealth, and luxury is artificial poverty.

A liar is a coward to man and a bravo to his God.

A ſure way to pleaſe in company, is to ſeem pleaſed with your company.

Politeneſs conſiſts in being eaſy yourſelf, and making others ſo.

None are ſo empty, as thoſe who are full of themſelves.

Deſpiſe not advice even of the meaneſt : The cackling of geeſe preſerved the Roman ſtate.

A knave may gain more than an honeſt man for a day, but the honeſt man will gain more than the knave in the year.

If a coat be ever ſo fine that a fool wears, it is ſtill but a fools coat.

Deſpiſe not an enemy tho' ever ſo weak ; but conſider that the lion may periſh by the puncture of the aſp.

Paſſions are the gales of life, and it is our part to take care they do not riſe into a tempeſt.

To be angry, is to revenge the faults of others upon ourſelves.

Point not at the faults öf others with a foul finger.

Envy is a certain acknowledgement of ſuperiority in the perſon envied : Of all vices, 'tis the baſeſt and meaneſt. And the breaſt of the envious man ever contains a hell.

[*Part of an epitaph.*] What I poſſeſſed is left to others, what I gave to the poor remains with me.

Wiſdom's beſt ſchool is *adverſity*, *Proſperity* was painted by the ancients like a harlot, quite blind, on the brink of a frightful precipice.

He that injures one, threatens an hundred.

Tongues are like race horſes, which run the faſter the leſs weight they carry.

When *Socrates* was told that his judges had ſentenced him to death, And hath not Nature (ſaid he) paſſed the ſame ſentence upon them ?

Nature has wiſely furniſhed us with two ears, and but one tongue, a moſt uſeful leſſon, if rightly attended to.